Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

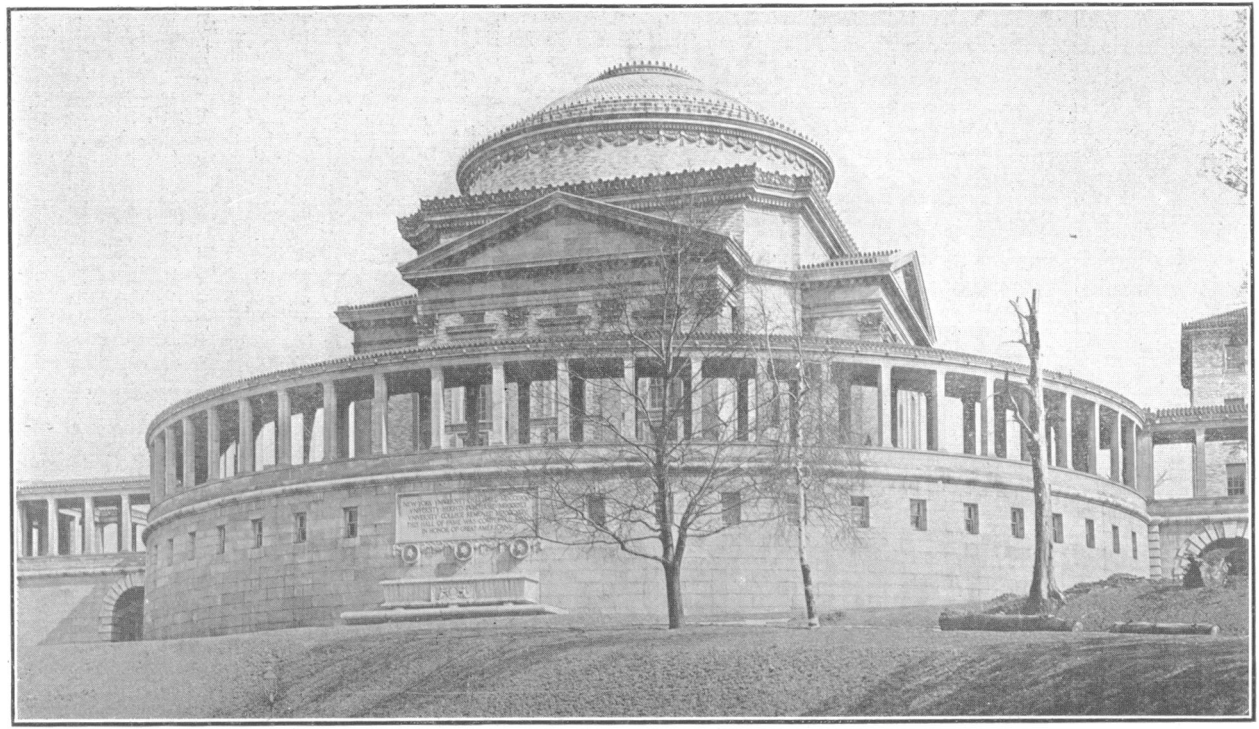
This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



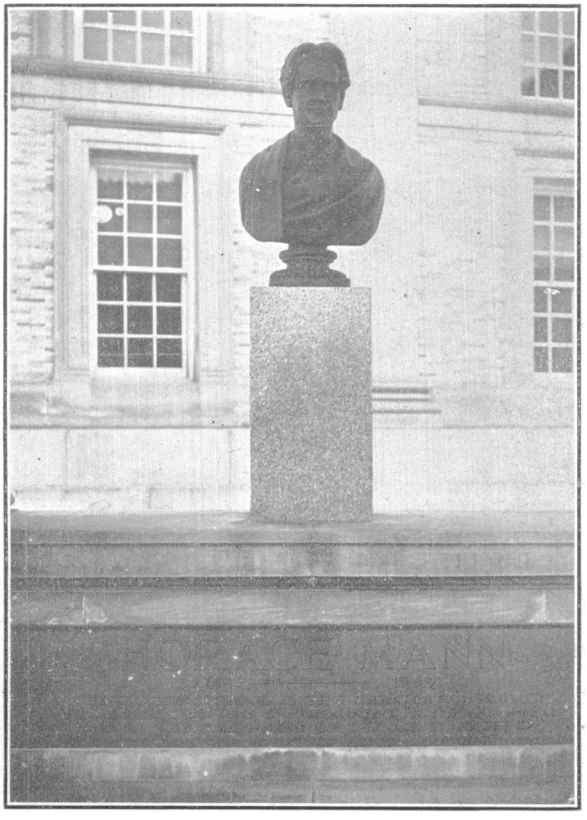
THE HALL OF FAME OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

SELECTIONS FOR AN AMERICAN VALHALLA

The Senate of New York University has announced the report of the official canvas of ballots received from the electors of the Hall of Fame in the fifth quinquennial election. The electorate consists of 96 men and 6 women. Ballots were received from 95 men and 6 women as follows: University and college presidents, 27; professors of history and historians, 18; scientists, 11; authors and editors, 14; high public officials and men and women of affairs, 19; actual or former justices, national or state, 12.

It was possible this year to elect to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans 20 men, and to the Hall of Fame for Great American Women, 10 women, sixty-eight votes or two-thirds of the 101 votes cast were required to elect a name unless that name bore the marking M. J. F. (more justly famous, but we are not informed in whose opinion), in which case 51 votes, or a majority of the votes cast, were required to elect. The result of the canvass showed that of the 177 names of men voted for, the following six were chosen:



MEMORIAL BUST OF HORACE MANN IN THE HALL OF FAME

MEDAL·OF·PALAEONTOLOGY
GEOLOGIA·PALAEONTOLOGIA
MARY·CLARK·THOMPSON
OMNIA EXPLORATE BONUM·TENETE
1925
ACADEMY·OF NATIONAL SCIENCES

Name	Class	Votes Received
Samuel Langhorne Clemens	I—Authors	72
James Buchanan Eads	VI—Engineers	51
Patrick Henry	XII—Statesmen	57
William Thomas Green Morton	VII—Physicians	72
Augustus Saint-Gaudens	XIV—Artists	67
Roger Williams	III—Preachers	66

Of the 27 names of women voted for, the name of one woman was chosen for the Hall of Fame for Great American Women, that name bearing the M. J. F. marking and, therefore, requiring only 51 votes; the successful candidate being Alice Freeman Palmer, Educator, with 53 votes.

Prior to this election fifty men and six women had been elected to the Hall of Fame, the total now being fifty-six men and seven women. The sixth quinquennial election will take place in 1925. In the interim the Hall of Fame idea will be developed in various ways along educational lines to the end of stimulating interest in American history and inculcating reverence for our great dead. In May, 1921, there will be a public unveiling at the Hall of Fame on University Heights of twenty-six bronze tablets bearing the names of men and women who have been elected in this and previous elections, thirty-seven tablets having already been unveiled.

The votes for men of science in the recent election were as follows:

Class V—Scientists

Samuel Pierpont Langley	20
Matthew Fontaine Maury	20
Samuel Newcomb	44
Benjamin Thompson	38
Scattering	18
Total	140

Class VI—Engineers, Architects

James Buchanan Eads	51
Henry Hobson Richardson	11
Scattering	12
Total	74

Class VII—Physicians, Surgeons

Charles T. Jackson	10
William T. G. Morton	72
Walter Reed	14
Benjamin Rush	14
Scattering	14
Total	124

Class VIII—Inventors

John Ericsson	10
Charles Goodyear	16
Cyrus Hall McCormick	43
Scattering	22
Total	91

The selection of Dr. Morton as one of the sixty-two greatest Americans illustrate the inadequacy of the method of selection used by the Senate of New York University. Davy discovered the anaesthetic properties of nitrous oxide (laughing gas) in 1800, and Faraday showed that the inhalation of the vapor of ether produced anaesthetic effects in 1818. Which American physician or dentist from Dr. Godman in 1822 to Dr. Warren in 1846 deserves most credit for the introduction of anaesthetics is a question that even twenty-seven university presidents would find it difficult to decide by a majority vote.

THE THOMPSON MEDAL FOR GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY

We give here obverse and reverse views of the medal to be awarded by the National Academy of Sciences for distinguished achievement in the sciences of Geology or Paleontology or both. The medal is established on a foundation provided by Mrs. Mary Clark Thompson of New York,